### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

ee of postage. WEEKLY HERALD-One dollar per year, free of post-NOTEE TO S. INSTITUTION.—Committee to the war was the committee and the money in a registered letter. All oney remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure attentions subscribers withing their address changed must give it old as well as their new authors.

All outsiness to the committee the committee of the c

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—80 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-BLACK CROOK. Matines GRAND OPERA HOUSE-COLONEL SELLERS. Mathees ACADEMY OF MUSIC-CARMEN. Matinee. PARK THEATRE-ENGAGED. Matinee. LYCEUM THEATRE-HARLET. Matines BROADWAY THEATRE-SOUCERER, Matines PIPTH AV. THEATRE-H. M S. PINAFORE. Mat GERMANIA THEATRE-JA SO SIND WIR. WALLACK'S THEATRE-SPELLHOUND. Matthee. UNION SQUARE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. Mat STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. Matie BOWERY THEATRE-Solon Shingle. Matinee. WINDSOR THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee GLOBE THEATRE-LA CIGALE. Matinee. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. Matin TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. Matineo. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.

MASONIC HALL-THE MIDGETS. Matinee. AMERICAN MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES.
SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matineo. BREWSTER HALL-PROBSTRIANIS

# TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and fair, followed toward night by increasing temperature and threatening indications. To-morrow it pron ises to be warm and cloudy, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mar ket was less active, but prices were all higher at the close than those of the previous day. Government bonds were firm, States irregular and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 3 a 4 per cent.

KING CETYWAYO has been photographed, but the autograph hunters have not caught him yet.

AN INTERESTING LETTER from Alaska appears in another column, but it states nothing that is creditable to the government.

WHY Is IT that rum and jealousy generally work together! Women can probably tell, but some men seem too stupid to find out. THE ASSEMBLY SUB-COMMITTEE on Commerce

and Navigation listened yesterday to a new se of complaints against the Brooklyn Bridge. DIFFITHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER are still

undesirably prevalent and likely to continue so while the air remains mild and the streets filthy. Another Case of pocketbook snatching from a lady is reported. When will ladies learn to

keep their money out of sight while in the New Jersey is to be examined for diseased

cattle, many of them reaching New York by the railways terminating on the west bank of the

A MINOR FRENCH BANKER having defaulted and absconded, the news is cabled across the ocean to America, just as if such stories were mmon in our progressive country.

resume payment next week. It is not stated whether or, no it will also resume the old combination and leave it where thieves can take

A RICH VEIN of Spitz dog, rotten enough to be easily worked, is reported to lie under the win\_ dows of the School of Mines, but the Street Cleaning Bureau has staked no claim as yet.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN does not strike all men as a settled fact. One man yesterday had to look for a thousand dollars bail for swearing to the ownership of thirty-two building lots which really belonged to his wife.

WILL Some of the "L" road directors, partieplarly on Third avenue, step into one of their own trains during the busy hours of the day and sample the air? They would do well to perfume a handkerchief before trying the experiment.

THE ANXIETY of the uptown wards for rapid transit facilities is shown by their protest, in mass meeting assembled, against even a reduction of fares. After this the companies will be ungrateful indeed if they do not work night and day until the extreme northern limits of the city

THE WEATHER.—The barometer is highest over the lower lake regions, the South and Middle Atlantic States, the depression which was over the St. Lawrence Valley having passed into the ocean off the Nova Scotia coast. In the West, however, a large disturbance is moving east-ward and will commence to affect the weather of our district this evening. The pressure near its centre is falling steadily, and, to judge from the present indications, a storm is likely to be developed over the lake regions and the central valleys. The winds increased considerably on the New England coast after the centre of the disturbance passed eastward, and snow fell in nearly all the northeastern districts. In the central valleys the rainfall was slight, the precipitation being limited to the Lower Ohio Valley. The winds have been brisk in the Northwest, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. In the other districts they have been generally light. Morning fogs prevailed on the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts. The weather has been cloudy in all the sections of the country except the extreme Southwest. The temperature rose in the West, but fell in nearly all the other districts. Cool weather will continue until this evening, when the temperature will commence rising, attended by general clouding. The weather over the British is fine, but indications point to the approach of a depression which disturb the meteorological conditions very considerably. A storm predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau on the 5th is nearly due on the English coast. Further reports from California state that the rain storm was very severe, particularly in Napa, Solano and Sonoma cor where a great amount of damage was done by The weather in New York and it vicinity to-day will be cool and fair, followed toward night by increasing temperature and threatening indications. To-morrow it promises to be warm and cloudy, with rain.

Interviews with Democratic Congressnen-What They Say of Presidential Candidates.

That popular form of collecting opinions which has come into vogue in the American press within the last ten or twolve years, and which is designated by the word "interview," is one of the most instructive, or at least one of the most readable, features of recent journalism. To be sure, the offhand opinions thus given to reporters are sometimes hasty and crude; but, as the persons interviewed are usually those who are presumed to have bestowed most attention on the subjects of inquiry, the interviews represent the best extemporaneous opinions afloat, even when they are immature. Some of these impromptu expressions are to be weighed, and others merely to be counted. When a Secretary of State is interviewed respecting facts within his official cognizance all that he consents to say is to be accepted as possessing, all the certainty of an official declaration. So, likewise, when a great lawyer or jurist consents to be interviewed on a legal question, or leading bankers and merchants on some new emergency in business affairs, or eminent physicians respecting a pestilence, or insurance officers respecting affairs with which they are conversant, their offhand views are the result of ripe experience and knowledge and are of more value than the most claborate disquisitions on the topics which have suddenly become of interest to the community. The modesty which would prevent such men from obtruding their opinions generally yields to the persuasive solicitations of an intelligent interviewer, and the public has the great advantage of prompt instruction from the highest sources. Moreover, it often happens that able men who have important views to communicate suggest and invite inquiry, to save themselves from the appearance of proffering their opinions unasked. The most instructive comments on fresh events frequently come from such sources, and the dialogue form in which they are given make them readable and attractive. There is another class of interviews

which, though possessing less intellectual merit, is hardly less useful to the public. Political movements are controlled by publie opinion, and the political drift at any time can be intelligently estimated only by knowing what is moving in the general mind at that particular time. But such views must be gathered from a wide area to be of any value. While public opinion is still in the process of formation local views are misleading, and it is only by a wide survey and comparison that any safe conclusions can be formed as to the general tendency.

This is illustrated by the striking contrast between the interviews which we published a few weeks since with members of the New York Legislature and the extensive collection of interviews which we print to-day with all, or nearly all, the democratic members of the late Congress. The Albany interviews and the subsequent interviews in Washington with the Congressmen from New York conveyed a totally different impression of the strength of Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate from that which is given by the broader survey which we present this morning in the declarations of the democratic Congressmen from all the other States. It is evident from these wider expressions that Mr. Tilden, instead of being the general preference of his party, is strongly objected to as a weak and undesirable candidate by a large majority of the democrats of the United States. In the South, in the West, and on the Pacific unanimous against his renomination. we made this assertion upon our own vague impressions or haphazard conjectures Mr. Tilden's friends might question it; but in point of fact it is a simple statement or summary of the general drift of the great mass of interviews which we publish. Is it supposable that all these democratic Congressmen can be mistaken respecting the sentiment of their own States and districts? If they are mistaken it is their mistake and not ours : we merely report what they say. The reasonable presumption is that they understand the views of their constituents, and it is difficult to see what motive they can have to misrepresent them. If they reflect the sentiment of their respective localities the nomination of Mr. Tilden is impossible without a great change of public sentiment in the democratic

There is disclosed in these interviews a strong drift of democratic preference for Mr. Thurman throughout the South and throughout the West. But the sentiment in favor of Thurman is by no means so decided and general as the opposition to Tilden. Some of the Southern and Western democrats think almost as well of Hendricks as they do of Thurman, and a smaller number have a leaning toward Bayard; but throughout those large sections, as well as in the Pacific States, any one of the three would be decidedly preferred to Tilden. The knowledge of this fact will weaken him in his own State, where he has many enemies in the democratic party. If the Democratic National Convention were to be held to-morrow, and if the democratic members of the late Congress were to be the delegates, Mr. Tilden would not only fail to get the nomination, but he would rank as low as the third on the list of defeated candidates.

Will Mr. Tilden lose or gain in the elections of this year? If the democrats carry Ohio and lose New York Mr. Tilden's chances, and even his hopes, will be extinguished. If, on the other hand, the democrats carry New York and lose Ohio, Mr. Tilden will be encouraged to continue the fight. But even in that event New York might as easily be carried for Bayard in 1880 as for Tilden. But if the new issue which creates the necessity for an extra session of Congress should the predominant issue in the elections of this year, even Thurman might have a better chance in New York than Tilden himself. It is a new issue, with which Tilden is in no way identified and of which Thurman is the foremost representative. Bayard opposed it when it was first put forward, and Tilden and

as the leader of his party in forcing this new and exciting issue, and if it should become the overshadowing issue of this year's elections Thurman will naturally reap the benefit of it by the right of authorship. Even if Ohio should be lost on that issue and New York carried the success in New York would inure to the advantage of Thurman as its leading representative. But this speculation ventures upon ground not included in our interviews. Taking the interviews as they stand they show that Mr. Thurman has at present a much larger democratic support than Mr. Tilden in the

country at large. It will not escape the notice of readers of these interviews that the democratic Congressmen are nearly unanimous in the opinion that General Grant is the inevitable candidate of the republican party. If the same unanimity existed among the republican members General Grant's nomination would be already as good as secured. But even the universal opinion of his political opponents that Grant is the strongest republican candidate is a strong point in his favor. His chances, whatever they may be, will be increased if our politics in the immediate future are to turn on the revolutionary threat of the democrats to block the wheels of the government if they cannot repeal the federal election laws. The republican party will be apt to consider Grant as the man, above all others, to deal with such a situation.

Lending to the Lord. Archbishop Purcell's many good qualities have secured for him a lenient verdict and general sympathy in the painful troubles that have overtaken him. There has been a conviction that no greed of gain has brought upon the venerable prelate and his Church the terrible scandal of a misappropriation of funds mainly held in trust for the poor of the diocese; but that the astounding bankruptcy, reaching into millions, and set off by assets that will not, it is said, exceed ten cents on the dollar, is the result of utter financial incapacity, supplemented probably by impositions easily practised upon a simple and confiding man. It would of course be false delicacy to pretend that no censure attaches to the Archbishop, because no man has a right to accept a sacred trust, such as the care and husbanding of the savings of the poor, unless self-confident that he possesses the prudence and financial skill necessary to its efficient discharge. Yet even this feature of the painful case has been gently dwelt upon in the desire to lighten as much as possible the heavy load of affliction that has fallen on the stricken priest.

In view of these facts, the tone of an article in the Catholic organ of the diocese of Columbus, which appeared in yesterday's Hebald, must be regarded as untimely and unfortunate. The paper, which will by many be credited with speaking for the Archbishop, however incorrect such a supposition may be; takes the ground that "the money has not been misapplied, though worldlings and money changers will say that it was not managed with success," and maintains that 'it was never known that any bishop or his agent has ever caused misery or want by mismanagement of money affairs." Indeed, the Catholic organ goes so far as to threaten with arraignment "in the great reckoning hereafter" all those who are "overanxious to obtain immediately what has been lent to the Lord." The misapplication of the funds intrusted to the Archbishop is proved by the fact that they are not forthcoming when the poor people who deposited them with him for safe keepnd thrifty investment demand t and the misery and want caused by their disappearance may be read in the faces of the crowds that daily throng the archiepiscopal residence. We are told in the Proverbs that "he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord;" but the new reading of the Catholic organ is that he who taketh away from the poor lendeth to the Lord. The poor of Ohio who intrusted their savings to the Archbishop, because they believed that they were safer with him than with a savings bank, probably did not know that the Lord was a borrower in the diocese. They hoarded their money out of their scant earnings to protect themselves against sickness or want of employment and to save their families from starvation. Had they been called upon to contribute money to the cause of the Church they would, no doubt, have responded, but would have given within their narrow means, and thus have satisfied their duty in accordance with the Saviour's teachings.

It will not aid the Archbishop or the Church to adopt a tone of virtuous indignation against clamorous creditors or to find excuses of a Chadband quality for the grave error into which the Archbishop has fallen. The misfortune is one that affects the character of the whole Catholic Church. and we believe it would be well for all Catholics in the United States to do their best to pay the Archbishop's honest indebtedness and to wipe out the scandal. No prejudices, illiberality or parsimoniousness ought to interfere with this great work. If it is to be done at all it should be done vigorously, promptly and effectively, without any talse delicacy and without any attempt to conceal the fact that the money is contributed by Catholics to save the Church from what all honest men must regard as a reproach and disgrace.

Passanante Condemned.

Passanaute, the socialist who endeavored to assassinate the King of Italy last November, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to death. It cannot be said that justice in Italy is over-hasty in its dealings with would-be murderers when one who attempts the life of the sovereign is only brought to trial after a delay of over three months. An effort was made to show that the accused was insane and consequently not responsible, but this was set aside by a medical inquiry; and a more ridiculous effort to reduce the trial to a debate on "Passanante's principles" was no more successful. Though this man is condemned to death it is not certain that he will be executed, for great pressure is made to induce the King to commute the sentence to hard labor for life. Italy is extremely "civ-Hendricks being in private life had no con- lilized" on the point of capital punish

nection with it. Thurman has stood forth There is no country where the assassin's knife is plied so freely, no country where the people in their rage respect life so little, and no country where there is so much parade of respect for life in the administration of justice. This sentiment may very likely save Passanante's life.

A Significant Verdict.

A New York jury has given a verdict in favor of a woman who sued a saloon keeper for depriving her of the support that ought to have been given her by her husband, by supplying the latter with intoxicating liquor and keeping him in a state of inebriety during hours when he should have been at work. The amount of damages awarded is only fifty-four dollars-just enough to carry the costs of the suit-but the principle established is a good one, and indeed it is said that a much heavier sum would have been given but for the character of the husband. This verdict is important as showing the readiness of a New York jury to enforce any proper restrictions and penalties of an excise law and to prevent the abuse of the liquor traffic by those engaged in it. It is indeed a most significant result, in view of the fact that no jury has yet been found in the city willing to convict dealers of non-conformity with the strict letter of our present im practicable and worthless license law. It ought to satisfy the advocates of temperance that the popular objection is not to a stringent statute to prevent the abuse of the liquor trade, but only to absurd and inoperative provisions of law which are not appropriate and cannot be enforced in a city. If we had a strong, effective excise law in operation to-day juries would be always ready to convict when the evidence in a case proved a violation of its provisions. Respectable saloon keepers would also be found active in aiding the enforcement of such a statute. No reputable proprietor wishes the custom of drunkards or encourages them in his place, and the verdict just rendered will meet with general approval among respectable liquor dealers. Such abuses of the trade as that complained of in this case would not be likely to exist under an efficient law, and if practised would be certain of punishment.

#### The Afghan Revolt.

Our despatch from Tashkend gives a glimpse of the condition into which Oriental kingdoms are apt to tumble when the King dies. Shere Ali's agony was scarcely ended ere a triangular civil war was on foot for the possession of the vacant throne. It inspires some respect for the orderly disposition of the Afghans to reflect that these fierce claimants even waited for the monarch's death - since, with the prince a fugitive and the enemy in the country, his capacity to resist attempts against his throne was reduced to the vanishing point before his death-and his death, indeed, made the case different more in its moral than its military aspect. But the civil war blazed up and burned out rapidly, and the short work that Yakoob Khan appears to have made of it gives good augury for the vigor with which he will rule his people. It the assertion that this prince has fled to Herat is verified it will be evident that all the reports by way of England of his readiness to treat with the Indian authorities were fictions, for this movement implies an intention to hold outto remove himself to a point where the English cannot reach him without continuing the war on a grander scale than they intend, and there to bide his time and wait an opportunity-confident that one of these days the Russian protectorate will become the inevitable.

Swill Fed Cattle Yrom the West. Another contribution to the history of the progress of Western cattle from the Plains to the seacoast is given in the letter from Chicago which we print to-day. It will be noted that it repeats with some ampler details the story given in the letter on the same subject from St. Louis which we printed on Thursday. In the account given of some particular features of the cattle trade in these two great cities the public interested in knowing the truth on this subject-and an exact knowledge of the truth is the first step toward the discovery of a remedy-will see clearly established that connection between swill stables where pleuro-pneumonia certainly exists and the great cattle-breeding Plains where the animals are certainly healthy. Our veterinary surgeons and our cattle breeders and sellers have denied the existence of this malady in marketable cattle as strenuously as the English officers have declared its existence, and these denials were made precisely because our surgeons and dealers were unable to comprehend that there could be any possible connection between the healthy cattle from the Plains and the cattle stewed for months on a fattening process in the foul hot air of a swill feeding pen. How puny specimens of the healthy cattle are sold cheaply on the way, fattened in these pens and sold again as healthy cattle from the Plains we have now shown, and we leave it to those most interested to find a remedy.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Susan B. Anthony is the new maple sugar of the A grandson of Curran will be Chief Justice of Ja-

maica.

Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the New York Hotel. General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

at the Windsor Hotel.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that Kearney's mouth is at helf mast.

The Whitehall Times demands that you due as you

wish to be dunned by. Captain H. Hamilton Perry, of the steamer Britan nic, sails for Europe to-day. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, of the Cou

Appeals, arrived from Albany last evening at the Grand Central Hotel. Henry Clay once said he would "rather be right than be President." That is the reason why so few people are willing to run for the office.

The popularity of Lady Dufferin was so great among Canadlans that her success in St. Petersburg, whither she will go with her husband, is said to be dready assured.

Beaconsfield's health is better than it has been

for years. Recently, when asked how long the tories would remain in power, he replied, "As long as Mr Gladstone lives." fined to his bed in Washington for nearly two weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia. He is slowly re-

covering, and was out of doors vesterday for a short stors Blaine, of Maine, and Jones, of Nevada and Representative G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, are in Richmond, Va., to look after the proposed Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, in which they

Professor Budolph Virchow has delivered a lectur-

Eastern plague, and that it is contagious, but not

nore dangerous than cholers.

John Bright refuses to support a law for the re-

pression of juvenile smoking. He thinks England has "rather too many laws already," and prefers to

has resigned that post for reasons of ill health,

being above seventy years of age. Among the can-

tress, had insulted her. But why twice? Why not

five or six times? Ah, we have it—she wanted her husband to give him the 'deuce.'"

THE LECTURE SEASON.

NAPLES AND ITS CLASSIC SURROUNDINGS.

G. Spaulding delivered the second of his course of sectures on "Life and Art in Ancient Pompeti." The

dotted with the villas and watering places of the denisens of the world's capital. Dr. Spaulding in-vited his audience to embark with him upon a tour

of the Bay of Naples. The stereopticon was brought

beautiful pictures illustrative of scenes of historic

and classic interest. As view succeeded view the

evidence against him rests upon the record of his bitterest enemy. Tacitus, who was, as it were, the paid attorney of the Roman Senate. Therius was the first absolute master of the Roman world, and the proud and haughty Roman Senate were atonmity with him because he opposed their power. A view of the Island of Capri was given, and the lecturer led his audjence upon a journey to its various points of interest. It is an island of cliffs, and it was on one of the loftiest summits that Therius had the largest of his twelve villas. A view of the village of Capri was then given and also of Ana Capri, which is perched upon the upper cliffs. The road between the two villages is by a pathout in the cliffs winding upward, and if you go that way upon a market day vou will meet the Greekfaced natives poising some bundle or basket upon their heads on their way to the week's bazaar. Fine looking as they are they are inveterate beggars and seroam out "ilajoechi!" (a small coin) as soon as the visitor comes in sight. The lecturer spoke of the beautiful blue grotto, as it is called, in the cliffs, which you enter by a boat under a low arch. Another is the green grotto, where everything in the interior is a bright unerald green. Speaking of the cliff scenery of the island the lecturer said there was nothing at Mount Desert that could equal it; but the chief charm about it is the marvellous play of color over these rough, calcarcous cliffs.

This lecture will be repeated by Dr. Spaulding on

charm about it is the marvellous play of color over these rough, calcaroous cliffs.

This lecture will be repeated by Dr. Spaulding on next Monday morning.

"BOAST BAT AND NANKEEN BREECHES."

A very amusing and instructive lecture was de

in Science Hall by Mr. W. A. Croffut. The speaker

began by saying that in California the people who actually carn the bread they eat do not persecute the Chinese. He did not intend to make any appeal except an appeal

for justice. The Chinaman must make his own way with the qualities that are in him the same as in any-

were made up of the best class of peasantry around Hong Kong and Canton. It was said that they worked

Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., spoke last night at Asso

ciation Hall on the papper method of living, from a caroful analysis of the physical sys-

tem of man. The human skeleton consists of 200 distinct bones, joined by ligaments. When

of 200 distinct bones, joined by ligaments. When motion is needed the ligaments cannot elongate or contract. Dr. Daiton's daily diet for a man of average weight was referred to. It consists of six pounds, of the following materials:—Mest, sixteen ounces; bread, pineteen ounces; butter, three and one-half ounces, and water, nty-two onness. The lecturer recommended to est slowly, to est at regular intervals, not to drink much while esting, and not to engage in mental or physical work immediately after eating.

Dr. Ranney will deliver his second lecture to ath. letes, on "Food and Digestion," at Chickering Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Manhattan Club.

into use and threw upon the screen a success

and concluding,

train who, according to the ac-

he working classes.
Dr. John Hutton Balfour, F. R. S., profes

man on the railroad

FINE ARTS.

SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMER CAN ARTISTS-"VARNISHING DAY"-NOTABLE PICTURES-FIRST NOTICE.

It will hardly be said that the second exhibition of

the Society of American Artists, which will open to the public at the Kurtz Gallery on Monday morning, is in any great degree a better display than the first one. This at least is the impression made upon us by a first view of the collection on yesterday, "Yar-nishing Day." The display has, however, somewhat higher average merit, sud must unhesitatingly be pronounced an exceedingly interesting one, containing many excellent works. It may seem captious to leave the matter to parental supervision, to public opinion and the effects of a better education among expect more when we are given an exhibition in which there are so few really bad paintings, and where even those, in the majority of instances, are the works of men of high artistic aims and undoubted promise. A radical fault lies in the acceptance of so many more studies, of so much crude, well intentioned, but unfinished work. being above seventy years of age. Among the candidates for the succession are a son of Dr. Balfour, Professor W. R. McNab and Professor Alexander Dickson, of Glasgow.

Eccning Telegram:—"Hit him twice, Freddie! I told you to hit him twice.' This is telegraphed as the remark of Clera Morris to Mr. Harriot, her husband, who immediately proceeded to pound' the gentleman on the railrest train, who according to the ac-This sort of thing is often very interesting to artist and amateurs, but is not suited for public exhibi-tion. Having thus prefaced we will treat the sep arate examples which come under this head for wha they are worth as studies, without attempting in pletion required before public exhibition. Other points which may be noted are the large number of heads, finished and studies; the general impression of hotness in color which is made by the majority of of notness in color which is made by the majority of the figure pieces, and the fact that several prominent members of the society are very poorly represented. In the position of honor on the east wall hange "Jollity"—s young German girl driving geese down a hillside—by Walter Shirlaw, president of the so-ciety, an admirable, solidly posited work, which

ciety, an admirable, solidly painted work, which woman lying on some drapery, which is a distinct failure—by Wyatt Eaton. The flesh tints of the figure, which is treated with little skill, are untrue and un which is treated with little skill, are untrue and un-pleasantly hot and dirty, while the white drapery, with its greenish shadows, is painted with little knowledge. In the centre of the south wall, with a line of small pictures under it, hangs J. Alden Weir's ambitious production, "In the Park," which, while it contains good work in parts, notably in the por-trait of Wyatt Eaton, the artist, is extremely bad

The lecturer teen passed into the details of his subject. Leading his audience up a cliff he brought them to the land of Virgil. Whether Virgil was really buried there or not, he said, was a question. but thereabouts was his favorite home, and Petrarch

of his best pictures and an admirable lands Miss Cassati's large study of a middle aged lad white dress, seated reading a newspaper, near a most white wall, is a daring problem, well solve exceedingly clever in general treatment. A. H. v is seen at his best in his landscape, "Evening is a fine work, in which a tender opalescent given in a masterly manner. Not far off are a of little examples of John, Latargo—"Anadyon and a flower on a shell. The first is a delicate ception, mystical in feeling and fine in cole smaller interior with figures is an interesting ample of Whistler. In the northwest corne come to a very striking work by H. Hunn Moore—an old man, nude from the waist up, ing on his shoe. It is very effective, the abeing strong, the lines of the body incisively of and the contrasts of light and shade fluely man. A. H. Wyant's "A Day in October" is a sparl dashingly painted canvas, with a luminous sky the west half of the north wall, on which this he note in addition Wordsworth Thompson's lent study of Southern life, "A Steamboat La on the Rappahannock," a half length of a Splady, by Miss Cassatt, which is very fine in and a strong head of a boy, by George Fuller, only work in marble is a small statue, which credit to Olin L. Warner, and which will be crit at length later. Of the reliefs we note six execusnples of St. Gaudens, O'Donovan's strong of Bayard Taylor, several fine small heads by ner, and his bust of a lady, which is delicately t

# A RESIGNATION FROM THE SOCIETY AND ITS

The action of the jury and hanging committee in rejecting several important canvases, which the authors naturally thought should have been hung, has raised quite a disturbance in artistic circles. In fact, in one case it led to the resignation on the spoi of one of the prominent members of the society, of one of the prominent members of the social Thomas Moran, the well known painter. This are on arriving at the gallery yesterday found that large picture, "Bringing Home the Cattle, Coast Florida," had not been hung, though his small landscape had been. He immediately withdrew latter and sent in his resignation as a member, says that the whole affair is run by a clique; that has seen for some time that the members of it her working agains him, and that this is the emination. He considers the work one of his beat, member of the Hanging Committee stated that as picture was a large one, and as from its merits the did not think it worthy of a place on the line, it concluded to reject it rather than hang it higher.

# SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The following additional subscriptions to the eventh Regiment New Armory Fund are reported:-100: John Slade & Co., \$100; Whittemore, Post & Co., \$100: Jacob Wendell, \$100; E. T., muty (second subscription), \$100; John R., \$100; C. G. Gunther's Sons, \$100; W. H. Webb, John W. Hamoruley, \$100.